



Library

BOROUGH OF LEOMINSTER

Herefordshire



A N N U A L R E P O R T

on the

State of the Public Health

for the year 1953.

Staff of the Public Health Department

Medical Officer of Health.	I.F. MACKENZIE, M.D.(Edin), D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.,
Sanitary Inspector.	A.S. SMITH, M.S.I.A., Cert.R.S.I. etc.
Qualifications	- (1) Certificate as Sanitary Inspector of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board. (2) Certificate as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods of the Royal Sanitary Institute. (3) Certificates of Sanitary Knowledge, School of Hygiene, University of Liverpool. (4) Certified Chartered Secretary (Inter and Final) Chartered Institute of Secretaries.
Duties	- Sanitary Inspection and Administration (Housing, Public Health, Shops Act, etc) Meat and Food Inspection (Abattoir etc).
Committees concerned with Public Health Matter	- Housing and Public Health Committee. Baths and Pleasure Grounds Committee. Streets and Works Committee.

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report for 1953.

An attempt has been made to reduce the amount of work entailed in duplicating the report by the substitution of written comment in place of certain tables; and by the deletion of a very few items e.g. causes of death at all ages, lists of clinics and so on, which it has been customary to insert hitherto. Where information is set out in a more concise form than some members would like, as has been done perhaps in connection with pest control and the classification of animals brought to the abattoir, your Sanitary Inspector and I will be happy to present supplementary reports at Committee Meetings.

The incidence of infectious disease, other than whooping cough and measles, was low throughout the year. The epidemic of measles to which I referred in the report for 1952 subsided during the late summer after 70 fresh cases had been notified. As it disappeared, whooping cough spread and in the last quarter of the year 82 cases were reported, bringing the total for 1953 to 94. There is reason to believe that substantially more cases occur than are notified - not all develop the characteristic signs and symptoms: and some parents do not seek medical advice for cases subsequent to the first in the family. The value of vaccination against this disease has now been established; and the County Health Authority has given notice that an extension of the County Vaccination Scheme

under the National Health Service Act, 1946 has been approved by the Ministry of Health and will be inaugurated in the New Year. That means that from January 1954 infants can receive protective injections for whooping cough at our Infant Welfare Clinics as well as from the family doctors.

With regard to Tuberculosis, the number of cases on the register fell slightly during the year from 63 at the end of 1952 to '58. It will be remembered that 17 new cases were notified during 1952: this year there were only 12, two of which were non-pulmonary. On the other hand only one case died during 1952: while this year the names of five deceased persons were deleted from the register. Though I do not, at this stage wish to place any emphasis on the lower total on the register at the end of 1953 or on the reduction in notifications, even though it may prove that they herald the turn of the tide, one cannot but hope that the peak has been reached and that coming years will reveal a continuous fall in the incidence of this disease. In this connection it is instructive to observe that the number of cases of Tuberculosis of the lungs in the Borough rose steadily from a total of 19 in 1947 to 55 in 1952. The number of cases of this disease in parts of the body other than the lungs fell from 16 in 1947 to 8 in 1952. The greater part of this fall must be attributed to the extended use of Pasteurised and Tuberculin Tested Milk.

Damp, dark and badly ventilated houses play an important part in encouraging the spread of the pulmonary form of this disease; and they also reduce very materially the chances of recovery once infection has been contracted. When it is remembered that about a quarter of the houses in the Borough have in past years been placed in category 5, that is, suitable only for demolition and requiring replacement, (see page 10 of report) the present incidence of T.B. is lower than one would reasonably have expected. This strengthens the opinion that the natural resistance of our people is high and that a sustained effort to replace unhealthy dwellings would, together with B.C.G. Vaccination and normal remedial measures, almost eliminate the disease from our midst.

Though we, as a Council, no longer have any direct powers in connection with Tuberculosis (the County Council and the Regional Hospital Board share responsibility) we can take justifiable pride in the fact that so many of our T.B. cases have been assisted on the road back to health and the family contacts protected, by being transferred to Council houses. The benefit that can be obtained from transfer from a sub-standard dwelling to a bright and airy Council house may unhappily be offset if the cost of living there (through high rents etc.) results in less money being available for food. The investigation carried out in pre-war years at Stockton-on-Tees into this very problem and the conclusion reached after careful checking of data, that health deteriorated after transfer from slum property to new housing estates through reduction in the proportion of the family income spent on food, shows that caution will need to be observed in the transfer of T.B. families to high-rented houses.

A Mass Miniature Radiography Unit, which is operated by our Regional Hospital Board, is to come to Leominster in April 1954, and it is hoped that very many people will take advantage of this opportunity to have their lungs checked, because the earlier that T.B. is detected, the greater is the likelihood of cure and the less the risk to other members of the family and the community.

Heartening progress has been made during the year on the Gateway Lane and Westfield Walk Housing Estates; and the Council was able to select tenants for 24 houses. Consideration is being given to the possibility of erecting the so-called "Low-Cost" house - one of the expected advantages being, it need hardly be said, a lower rent.

Another project to which considerable thought was given was the provision of flats or small dwellings suitable for couples without children and for persons whose families are grown up and who no longer require commodious houses. This small type of house therefore, meets a well-recognised want. When our two and three bedroomed houses are being allocated, priority has always had to be given to larger families with the result that other applicants having only one child or no children, have had to be passed over again and again. Another class of applicant very deserving of sympathy is that composed of persons who, because of the housing shortage, are compelled to live with other people, who may or may not, be relations, under conditions of persistent domestic discord. Mothers and children are very prone to suffer in health (mental and physical) if the strain is prolonged: and, in the case of the children, the harm done, being largely psychological, may go deep and the effects last throughout life. Such cases are not more numerous here than elsewhere, but they do exist; and I am happy to be able to record that the Housing Committee has allocated houses to some such applicants after investigation had shown they were genuine.

During the year the Housing and Public Health Committee gave serious and prolonged consideration to the future policy relating to houses included in Confirmed Clearance Areas that are still being occupied (there are 77 houses in this category): and it was decided that any such houses falling vacant must not be re-occupied without the permission of the Council; this permission not to be granted until the owner had put the property into such a condition as to meet the minimum standard considered necessary by the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector.

The Council's authority to re-occupy would not be for a period exceeding six months. The owner's application would therefore need to be renewed for each successive period of six months.

A systematic inspection of glass washing facilities, sanitary conveniences etc. at licensed premises in the Borough was undertaken during the year by your Sanitary Inspector and myself under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. There are thirty such premises including public houses, hotels and clubs. Not all of them could be described as satisfactory - the standard varied considerably from very good to poor. Action was taken where appropriate; and subsequent inspections have shown that alterations and improvements are in progress.

Your Sanitary Inspector and I have pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the Chairman (Councillor (Mrs.) P.P. Peatt) and Members of the Committee for the interest consistently taken throughout the year in our day to day work, and for the encouragement they have, at all times, given us.

I.F. MACKENZIE.

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	8,728
Population	6,120
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1953) according to the Rate Books)	1,812
Rateable Value	£39,418
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£149. 13. 9d.

EXTRACT FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total	Male	Female
LIVE BIRTHS (Legitimate)	118	63	55
(Illegitimate)	4	1	3
Total	122	64	58
STILL BIRTHS (Illegitimate)	1	-	1
DEATHS	96	45	51
DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES	Nil		
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE (Legitimate)	4	2	2
(Illegitimate)	Nil		

COMPARABLE DATA FOR ENGLAND AND WALES, 1953.

Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated mid-year home population) ..	19.9
Birth Rate for England and Wales	15.5
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated mid-year home population)	0.16
Still Birth Rate for England and Wales	0.35
Death Rate (per 1,000 estimated mid-year home population) ..	15.7
Death Rate for England and Wales	11.4
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 related live births) ..	32.8
Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales	26.8

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

No case of Diphtheria has occurred in the Borough since 1946. In earlier years it was usual for some cases to arise annually with occasional fatal outcome. This remarkable freedom from this disease is attributable wholly to the systematic immunisation of children. Though the organisation and operation of the Immunisation Scheme is within the sphere of County Council Services, it is not inappropriate to record here that considerable effort is expended by private medical practitioners as well as by Health Visitors, District Nurses and Medical Officers in schools and Infant Welfare Clinics, to keep as high as possible the proportion of children in the community who are immunised. The fact that fear of this disease has waned, through lack of acquaintance with it, has caused some parents to be luke-warm in their attitude to immunisation. The danger is apparent. We, as a Council, would be directly involved should such unprotected children contract the disease through parental neglect.

Data maintained by the County Health Department reveal that 97 children were immunised during 1953 and that 134 received reinforcing injections.

I am indebted to Mr. A.S. Smith, Sanitary Inspector to the Council, for the following statement.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES AND INSPECTION.

W A T E R.

Chlorination of piped water was continued throughout the year. At the Waterworks Pumping Station a modern type Chlorination Plant is in operation.

PIPED SUPPLIES (Public Water Mains)

- (1) The piped water supply of the area and of its several parts has in general been satisfactory (a) in quality (b) in quantity.

(2) BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS:

WATER AFTER CHLORINATION - Seventy-eight samples taken all of which were free of organisms of faecal origin.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATIONS:

Two samples were taken both of which were satisfactory.

- (3) No plumbo-solvent action - hard water.
- (4) ACTION IN RESPECT OF ANY FORM OF CONTAMINATION - Immediate re-sampling. All re-samples reported upon as satisfactory.
- (5) Number of dwelling houses and population supplied from Public Water Mains:-

(a)	Direct to houses	1,630 houses.
	Approximate population ..	5,500.
(b)	By means of standpipes ..	34 houses.
	Approximate population ..	120.

CHLORINATED PIPED WATER SUPPLIES

Public Water Mains

All houses in the Borough Proper have piped supplies of chlorinated water, and of approximately 360 occupied houses in the Out-parish area approximately 188 houses are supplied with piped chlorinated water.

Although the Hyde Ash Water Main Extension was completed during the year, and chlorinated piped water supply made available to dwelling houses relying on shallow well waters in the Ivington Green, Cold Harbour and Hyde Ash areas, the number of houses which had been connected to the Main at 31st December, 1953, was 9 only.

SHALLOW WELLS or SPRING WATER SUPPLIES

The approximate number of houses relying on spring or well water is as follows:

Out-parish	..	172
Approximate population ..	..	600

REMARKS

The following Out-parish areas are not provided with piped supplies:

Brierley, Elms Green, Stagbatch, Aulden and Wintercott, Stretford and Hennor, Wharton and Marlbrook.

In general, the water supplies for houses in Out-parish areas are private shallow wells, usually unlined and of a type subject to contamination.

WATER SAMPLES TAKEN AND SUBMITTED FOR ANALYSIS

(a)	Piped supplies (House taps, Waterworks Well, Midsummer Meadow Well and Western Supply well)	80
(b)	Wells and boreholes	5
(c)	Swimming Bath (Bacteriological)	36

DRAINAGE and SEWERAGE

House drains and other Buildings

Smoke, Colour and Water tests	8
New drains laid (Old premises)	5
Cleansed, trapped or ventilated	38
Inspection chambers built (old premises)	10
Septic tanks built or cleansed	7
Sinks installed	7

BOROUGH PROPER - Drainage of old premises is in the main poor, consisting usually of unjointed pipes, devoid of inspection chambers or ventilation shafts.

No BOROUGH sewage works exists and sewerage disposal is to an open ditch.

OUT-PARISH - New houses drained to Septic tanks.

Number of occupied houses drained to sewer:

Borough Proper	1,448
Out-Parish	62

Number of houses not drained to sewer:

Borough Proper	28
Out-Parish	298

CLOSETS and BATHS

Additional closets provided (old houses and other buildings)	4
Conversion or renewals	3
Baths installed (old houses)	2

RIVERS and STREAMS

No houses were flooded during the year under review.

REFUSE COLLECTION, REMOVAL, DISPOSAL and TREATMENT

- (1) COLLECTION - BOROUGH PROPER - Vehicular collection once per week.
- OUT-PARISH - Vehicular collection weekly or fortnightly according to locality.

DUSTBINS RENEWED - 107

- (2) DISPOSAL of REFUSE - Tipping.
- (3) TREATMENT AGAINST RODENTS - Periodical Baiting and Poisoning.

TENTS and CARAVANS

Camping does not exist on a large scale. No sites registered.

Caravans removed	2
Inhabitants of sheds removed	1
Visits	7

DIRTY or VERMINOUS PREMISES

Premises fumigated ..	4
-----------------------	---

DISINFECTION on account of INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Premises fumigated ..	11
-----------------------	----

Mode of disinfection - Formalin lamps and liquid spraying.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The sewers received two treatments at certain manholes. Little evidence of rat infestation was found in the sewers. The Public Abattoir, Sewage Ditch and Refuse Tip received periodic treatments:

SEWERS:

Number of manholes treated	12
Number of treatments ..	2

DWELLING-HOUSES and BUSINESS PREMISES:

Number treated against rats	75
Number treated against mice	4

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

Number on Register	88
Number of Inspections . . .	57
Number of Written Notices served ..	6

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
Want of cleanliness	6	5
Sanitary Conveniences (Unsuitable or defective)	2	1

SANITARY INSPECTION

TABLE SHOWING INSPECTIONS, ETC. CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR TOGETHER WITH THE ACTION TAKEN AND THE RESULTS.

Inspections, etc. under	Number	Informal Notices served	Statutory Notices served	Notices complied with
Housing (1936) Act	42	3	1	2
Housing (Public Health Acts)	213	42	18	34
Accommodation of Housing Applicants (Rooms etc.) ..	77	-	-	-
Factories	57	4	-	3
Dairies	64	10	-	3
Milk Samples	41	1	-	1
Food Premises, Kitchens & Licensed Premises	124	36	1	31
Abattoir	936	-	-	-
Drains (Smoke, Colour & Water Tests)	8	-	-	-
Water Samples	121	1	-	-
Infectious Diseases . . .	16	-	-	-
Disinfections	11	-	-	-
Rodent Control	440	1	-	1
Ice Cream Premises	33	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Visits (P.H. Act)	56	16	-	13
Pet Animals Act	1	-	-	-
Tents and Caravans	7	3	-	3
Dirty or Verminous Premises	16	-	-	-
Premises Fumigated	4	-	-	-

HOUSING.

LIST OF APPLICANTS FOR ACCOMMODATION.

At the end of December, 1953, the number of applicants for Council houses was 226.

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS CONFIRMED.

Number of houses occupied at 31st. December, 1953 ..	73
Number of void houses not demolished	7

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES SUBJECT TO DEMOLITION OR CLOSING ORDERS.

Number of houses occupied at 31st. December, 1953 ..	6
Parts of buildings occupied at 31st. December, 1953	1

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Number of families re-housed from houses in existing Clearance Areas (Post-war 1939)	36
Number of existing Clearance Area houses re-occupied	19
Number of families from individual unfit houses or parts of buildings, re-housed (Post-war, 1939)	10

NUMBER OF CLEARANCE AREA HOUSES DEMOLISHED

Pre-war 1939	..	..	..	60
Post-war 1939	..	..	..	41

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES DEMOLISHED

Pre-war 1939	..	..	..	9	
Post-war 1939	..	..	..	7	Total .. 117

OBSERVATIONS

As indicated in previous annual reports a large proportion of the population inhabit sub-standard, unhealthy houses.

On the one hand the existing position would justify:-

- (1) Large scale clearance of sub-standard houses or unhealthy areas.
- (2) Equivalent replacement by new council houses conveniently sited.

On the other hand the position is made complex by the following:-

- (1) Low average annual output of new council houses. Houses built and occupied years 1946/53 - 174 (INCLUSIVE OF 20 PREFABRICATED BUNGALOWS - 10 YEAR TYPE).
- (2) Serious housing shortage, in addition to replacement requirements.
- (3) Large number of Clearance Area Houses, confirmed in 1937/39, still occupied.
- (4) Low type rentals (agricultural area standard) of many tenanted privately owned houses.
- (5) High comparative rentals of new council houses (varying from three to six times rental of occupied sub-standard houses).
- (6) Absence of rental easement on transition from low controlled rental of sub-standard house to rental of new council house.
- (7) Limited amount of building sites adjacent to existing roads, sewers and water services.
- (8) Costly development of sites through lack of proximity to essential services.

Whilst there does not appear to be an immediate, single or simple solution to the housing and re-housing problem, the problem is a major one, which may require a good deal of thought and experiment.

WESTFIELD WALK (Private Enterprise Section)

Two houses are in course of erection on this site.

WESTFIELD WALK ESTATE (Council Houses)

The Westfield Walk Estate comprises at the present time, Westfield Walk, West Croft, Sandpits, and Pump Piece, with a total of 54 inhabited post-war Council houses, all traditional type. A further 44 traditional type houses are expected to be completed and occupied during 1954.

GATEWAY LANE ESTATE (Council Houses)

Twenty-four Cornish Unit type houses were completed and occupied during the year in the area known as George Street.

Gateway Lane Estate comprises the following:- George Street, Churchill Avenue, Croft Street, Wigmore Street, Mortimer Street, Mortimer Place, and Holland Road.

The number of inhabited Council houses on the Gateway Lane Estate is now 208.

ERECTED HOUSES - Borough and Out-Parish

Thirty-one houses were completed and occupied during the year. Twenty-four of these were Council houses, the remainder being privately built, six being in the Out-parish.

The present housing position is approximately as follows:

	C A T E G O R I E S					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
Number of occupied privately owned premises (houses, flats or rooms over shops)	713	230	50	9	445	1,447
Number of Council houses occupied	384	-	-	-	5	389
Number of void houses not demolished	-	-	-	-	11	11
	1,097	230	50	9	461	1,847

- Category 1 - Satisfactory.
 " 2 - Minor defects.
 " 3 - Requiring repair, structural alteration or improvement.
 " 4 - Appropriate for re-conditioning.
 " 5 - Requiring demolition and replacement.

Approximately 50% of the privately owned houses have no fixed baths.

INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR:

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health and Housing Acts 108
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose . 255
2. Number of houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 13

ACTION UNDER STATUTORY NOTICES DURING THE YEAR:

Proceedings under Public Health Act:

1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. 11
2. Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-
 - (a) By owners 5
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of owner -

STATISTICS RELATING TO COUNCIL HOUSES

	Built Pre-1939	Built Post-war 1947-52	Old Houses Acquired	Total
Caswell Estate	98	-	-	98
Gateway Lane Estate ..	100	108	-	208
Westfield Estate ..	-	54	1	55
Cranes Lane	6	-	-	6
Rainbow Street	6	-	-	6
Bargates and Dishley Street	-	-	4	4
Out-Parish Estate				
Hengrave Green, Ivington	-	12	-	12
	210	174	5	389

SUMMARY

Types and numbers of Council houses :-

Permanent Prefabricated	-	Airey Type	28
"	-	Cornish Unit . . .	24
Temporary	"	Bungalows (10 year type)	20
Traditional - Brick			312
Old Unfit houses			5
		Total	389

NOTE: Caswell Estate - Houses lack hot water circulatory systems to baths, sinks and wash-basins.

Rainbow Street - Houses have no fixed baths.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY

- (1) Routine inspection of dairies.
- (2) Collection of samples of designated and non-designated milk for analysis.
 - (a) Examination for bacterial cleanliness and heat treatment.
 - (b) Examination for Tubercle Bacilli, etc.
- (3) The major portion of milk supplies retailed in the district is designated milk and mainly pasteurised.

NUMBER OF SAMPLES TAKEN

Tuberculin Tested Milk		8
Pasteurised Milk		25
Ordinary Milk		8

All designated milk samples conformed to standards laid down in Milk Regulations, 1949, and all biological tests on milk samples were satisfactory.

FOOD PREMISES

There are no food factories in the area other than retail shops, bakehouses, restaurants and hotel kitchens.

Routine inspections for cleanliness are carried out from time to time under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 and Byelaws made thereunder. Informal samples of pressed meats taken for analysis - 7.

ICE CREAM

There are no ice cream manufacturing premises in operation in the district. All retail premises have electric continuous freezers and retail pre-packed ice cream only.

SAMPLING

Sampling for bacteriological analysis is carried out from time to time.

Number of samples falling into Grades 1 and 2 (satisfactory)	26
Number of samples falling into " 3 and 4 (unsatisfactory)	5
Total samples taken	<u>31</u>

NUMBER AND TYPE OF FOOD PREMISES

<u>TYPE of PREMISES</u>	<u>NUMBER of PREMISES</u>
(a) GROCERS (including sale of fruit, fish, .. vegetables, game and pre-packed ice cream).	32
(b) SWEETS & SUGAR CONFECTIONERY (including sale of pre-packed ice cream).	8
(c) RESTAURANTS & CATERING Establishments (including Fish and Chip Fryers, sale of pre-packed ice cream).	10
(d) LICENSED PREMISES (hotels, inns and clubs).	30
(e) BAKERS and CONFECTIONERS.	6
(f) BUTCHERS.	9
(g) SCHOOL CANTEENS.	4
(h) CORN STORES and SHOPS.	4
Total	<u>103</u>

NUMBER of FOOD PREMISES, by TYPE, REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 14 of the FOOD and DRUGS ACT, 1938

(1) SALE OF PRE-PACKED ICE CREAM.

Grocers	7
Restaurants & catering establishments ..	7
Sweets & sugar confectionery	6
Confectioners	1
Dairies	1
Cinema	1
Total	<u>23</u>

(j) PREPARATION OR MANUFACTURE OF SAUSAGES, OR POTTED, PRESSED, PICKLED OR PRESERVED FOOD.

Butchers	7
Bakers and confectioners	3
Fish fryers	2
Total	<u>12</u>

Number of dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 (excluding farm dairies)	4
Number of inspections of registered food premises ..	48

ITEMS	FOOD PREMISES	LICENSED PREMISES
Walls and ceilings repaired or redecorated	10	13
Glass stands or cases installed ..	4	-
Hot water heaters installed ..	3	3
Table tops covered	3	-
Boilers replaced	1	-
Sinks installed	3	-
Flour chutes covered	2	-
Closets repaired	-	1
Floors repaired or renewed . . .	-	4
Automatic flushing apparatus to urinals	-	4
Detergent dispensers	-	1
Refuse removed	-	3
Bucket drainage replaced by piped drainage to sewer	-	1

METHOD OF DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD

- (1) Condemned meat and other material from abattoir - after green staining, collection by buyers from Ministry of Food.
- (2) Other Foods - Incineration or buried.

The undernoted foods were surrendered during the year:-

Cheese, sausages, bacon etc; 140 lbs; Fish, 9 stone; Confectionery 15 lbs; Imported Beef 59 lbs; Pickled Beef 28 lbs; Fruit 94 lbs and 39 packets; Cheese Spread 170 packets; Meat, Offals, 26 lbs; Canned Foods 62 tins; Canned Foods (loose) 2½ lbs.

MEAT

Meat Inspection (Public Abattoir) - Centralised Slaughtering under the Ministry of Food Scheme of Control is in operation. Areas served are Leominster Borough, Leominster & Wigmore Rural District, Kington Urban and Rural Districts and Weobley Rural District. Inspection is carried out by your Sanitary Inspector who is a qualified Meat Inspector.

The undernoted were slaughtered and inspected during the year:

CATTLE excluding cows	COWS	PIGS	LAMBS SHEEP	CALVES	TOTAL
802	248	1,805	3,824	515	7,194

The figures are inclusive of the following dressed or partly dressed carcasses received:-

1	Beast.	44	Sheep.
36	Pigs.	1	Calf.

Diseased Meat Discovered and dealt with:-

All Diseases except Tuberculosis

	<u>Beasts</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Calves</u>
Whole carcasses condemned	11	50	121	14
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	333	227	365	5
Percentage of number affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	32.8%	15.3%	12.7%	3.7%

Tuberculosis Only

	<u>Beasts</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Calves</u>
Whole carcasses condemned	7	1	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	32	25	-	-
Percentage of number affected with Tuberculosis	3.7%	1.4%	-	-

Weight of diseased meat dealt with 15,372. 5,224. 6,898. 797 lbs.

TOTAL: 12 tons, 12 cwt. 2 qrs. 11 lbs.

The percentage figures show the proportion of food animals found diseased.

METHOD OF MEAT INSPECTION - In accordance with Ministry of Food Memorandum 3/Meat (Foods).

ABATTOIR

Built in 1877. The layout and general facilities are not of suitable standard.

ANTE-MORTEM and POST-MORTEM INSPECTIONS

Inspection of all carcasses is carried out several times daily, including evenings and week-ends. Ante-mortem inspections before slaughter, or post-mortem at the time of slaughter cannot on every occasion be carried out owing to other duties of inspector.

RAG, FLOCK and OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Registration of Premises

There are no premises in the Borough used for manufacturing bedding, toys, baby carriages or other articles of upholstery.

Licensing of Premises

There are no premises where rag flock is (a) manufactured or (b) stored for distribution to registered premises.

